

Residential Assisted Living Facilities

Top Ten Deficiencies and How to
Avoid Them

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RALF Top Ten

- Identify the Differences Between Large and Small RALF Safety Requirements
- Review the Top Core and Non-Core Life Safety Issues for Large and Small RALF
- Discuss Organizational Tools to Help Avoid Deficiencies
- Discuss the Differences in Emergency Plans & Drills Between Large and Small RALF

RALF Top Ten

- Large RALF
 - 17 Beds or More (or)
 - Residents on Other Than 1st Floor
- Health Care Bldg Construction / Highest Level of Protective Systems / Means of Egress
- Protect /Shelter In Place
- Small RALF
 - 16 Beds or Less
 - On 1st Floor Only
- Residential Bldg Construction / Lesser Protection Systems / Means of Escape
- Evacuation

RALF Top Ten

- Large RALF
 - Protected Construction
 - Full NFPA 13 Sprinkler System
 - Smoke Compartments
 - Protected Corridors / Exits
 - Commercial Kitchen Hood with Suppression
 - Plans and Drills focus on Staff



RALF Top Ten

- Small RALF
 - Residential Building Construction (unprotected)
 - NFPA 13 D or NFPA 13 R Sprinkler Systems with Minimal Supply and No Attic, Garage or Overhang Coverage
 - No Smoke Compartments
 - Hallways Primary Means of Escape
 - Secondary Escape Windows
 - Residential Kitchen Open to Structure
 - Minimal Night Staff



RALF Top Ten

- Core Issue
 - A core issue is any one (1) of the following: abuse; neglect; exploitation; inadequate care; a situation in which the facility has operated for more than thirty (30) days without a licensed administrator designated the responsibility for the day to day operations of the facility; inoperable fire detection or extinguishing systems with no fire watch in place pending the correction of the system; or surveyors denied access to records, residents or facilities.

RALF Top Ten

- Inadequate Care
 - When a facility fails to provide the services required to meet the terms of the Negotiated Service Agreement, or provide for room, board, activities of daily living, supervision, first aid, assistance and monitoring of medications, emergency intervention, coordination of outside services, a safe living environment, or engages in violations of resident rights or takes residents who have been admitted in violation of the provisions of Section 39-3307, Idaho Code.

RALF Top Ten

- Core Issues – Serious Issue Requiring A Plan Of Correction
 - Immediate Danger: require immediate corrective actions and Plan of Correction
- Most Common LSC Core Issue
 - Large RALF = Locked Exits
 - Small RALF = Fire Alarm Out of Service

RALF Top Ten

- Large RALF Non Core
 - #1 Maintenance of Equipment and Systems
Kitchen Hoods - Doors – Dampers – Ducts – Etc.
 - #2 LSC 1988 Existing Health Care
 - Any provision contained within (older building)
 - #3 LSC 2000 New Health Care
 - Any provision contained within (new since July 2006)
 - #4 Fire Drills
 - One per shift per quarter - Unannounced – Residents must participate

RALF Top Ten

- Large RALF Non Core
 - #5 Fuel Fired Heating Inspection
 - Annual inspection/service/cleaned
 - #6 Portable Fire Extinguishers
 - Monthly Inspection or Annual Maintenance
 - #7 Fire Sprinkler Maintenance
 - Annual Maintenance
 - #8 Electrical Installations & Equipment
 - RPT – Multi Plug Adapters – Extension Cords - Blocked Panels – Exposed wiring – Dangerous Fixtures – Etc.



RALF Top Ten

- Large RALF Non Core
 - #9 Medical Gas in Accordance with NFPA
 - Liquid Oxygen Transferring – Oxygen Storage
 - #10 Fire Alarm System Testing
 - Monthly or Annual Testing – Deficiency not corrected
 - #11 Administrator Responsible for Records
 - Fire Alarm (repeat deficiency we cite the administrator)



RALF Top Ten

- Small RALF Non Core
 - #1 Fuel Fired Heating
 - Annual inspection/service/cleaned
 - #2 Fire Drills
 - One per shift per quarter – Evacuation – Unannounced - Residents must participate
 - #3 Maintenance of Equipment or Systems
 - Varied – heating- plumbing- vents-doors-steps/rails
 - #4 Fire Sprinkler Maintenance
 - Annual inspection not done (or deficiency not corrected)

RALF Top Ten

- Small RALF Non Core
- #5 Structure, Maintenance & Equipment to Assure Safety
 - Portable Space Heaters – Railings – Chimneys – Etc
- #6 Fire Alarm Testing & Maintenance
 - Monthly or Annual Testing – System in Trouble
- #7 Fire Extinguishers
 - Monthly or Annual inspection

RALF Top Ten

- Small RALF Non Core
 - #8 Administrator Responsible for Records - Fuel Fired Heating
 - Administrator cited when repeat deficiency
 - #9 Electrical Installations & Equipment
 - RPT – Multi Plug Adapters – Extension Cords- Exposed Wiring – Dangerous Fixtures – Blocked Panel
 - #10 Administrator Responsible for Records – Fire Alarm
 - Administrator cited when repeat deficiency







RALF Top Ten

- What Organizational Tools Do You Use?
 - Calendars
 - Computer Software
 - Checklists – Forms
 - Daily-Weekly-Monthly- Quarterly- Annual- Multi Year Check Sheets
 - Smart Phone Applications
 - Sticky Notes

RALF Top Ten

- Differences Between Large and Small Fire Drills
- Remember those construction and protection differences!
- Small RALF = Residential Board & Care
 - Evacuation !
 - One per Shift per Quarter
 - All Residents and Staff Must Participate
 - Drills Must Be Unannounced

- Large RALF
 - LSC Operating Features Apply for Health Care
 - Fire drills in health care occupancies shall include the transmission of a fire alarm signal and simulation of emergency fire conditions. Drills shall be conducted quarterly on each shift to familiarize facility personnel (nurses, interns, maintenance engineers, and administrative staff) with the signals and emergency action required under varied conditions. When drills are conducted between 9:00 p.m. (2100 hours) and 6:00 a.m. (0600 hours), a coded announcement shall be permitted to be used instead of audible alarms.
 - *Exception: Infirm or bedridden patients shall not be required to be moved during drills to safe areas or to the exterior of the building.*

- For health care occupancies, the proper protection of patients shall require the prompt and effective response of health care personnel. The basic response required of staff shall include the removal of all occupants directly involved with the fire emergency, transmission of an appropriate fire alarm signal to warn other building occupants and summon staff, confinement of the effects of the fire by closing doors to isolate the fire area, and the relocation of patients as detailed in the health care occupancy's fire safety plan.

- A written health care occupancy fire safety plan shall provide for the following:
 - (1) Use of alarms
 - (2) Transmission of alarm to fire department
 - (3) Response to alarms
 - (4) Isolation of fire
 - (5) Evacuation of immediate area
 - (6) Evacuation of smoke compartment
 - (7) Preparation of floors and building for evacuation
 - (8) Extinguishment of fire

RALF Top Ten

- Large RALF Drills
 - Focus on Staff Activities to Protect
 - Resident Participation
 - Practice Shelter in Place / Horizontal Movement
 - Unannounced
 - Use of/Response to Alarms
 - Varied Time / Location
 - One Per Shift Per Quarter
 - One Partial Evacuation Per Year

Small RALF Drills

- Focus on Evacuation
- Participation
- Unannounced
- Should be Varied
- Should Practice to Develop Mechanical Memory
- Should Identify Issues that Need Correction
- Should Test Improvements Made
- One per Shift Per Quarter

RALF Top Ten

- What's wrong with this picture?



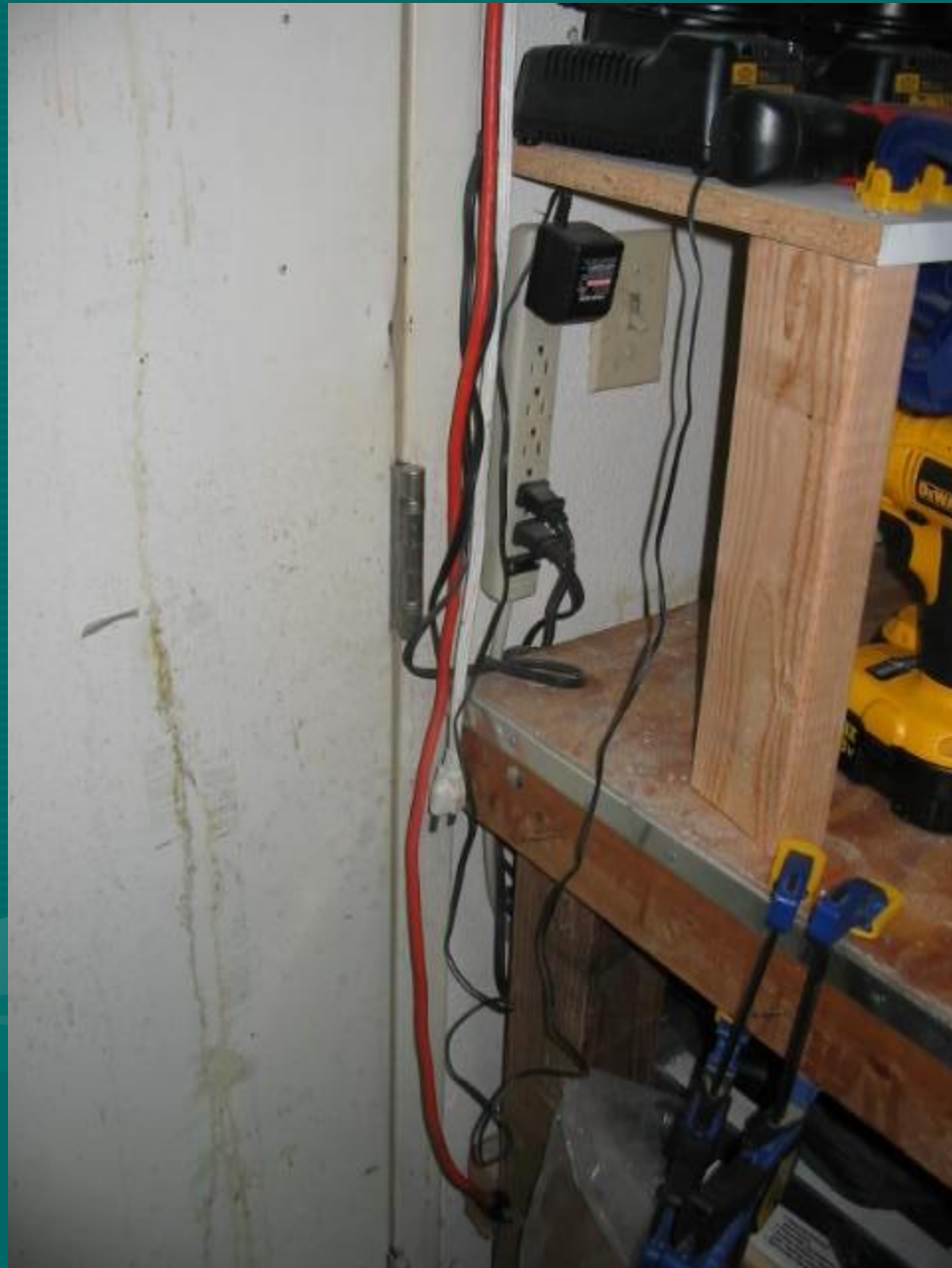


Outside St

1st Storage

- 4, 25/16 floor light fixture
- 2 Boxes filters for HVAC
- 1 Box Blue tile 12x12 for E
- 2 rolls of Contra for Do
- 1 wall mounted toilets -
- 2 tanks for wall mount
- 7 Bed Cratles
- Wall paper
- 1 Box tile for shower room
- 3 pieces plexi Glass
- 4 2 bulb Fluorescent Covers

FIRE



CAUTION

conductors only!
not designed
types of conductors.

OFF

BURNER

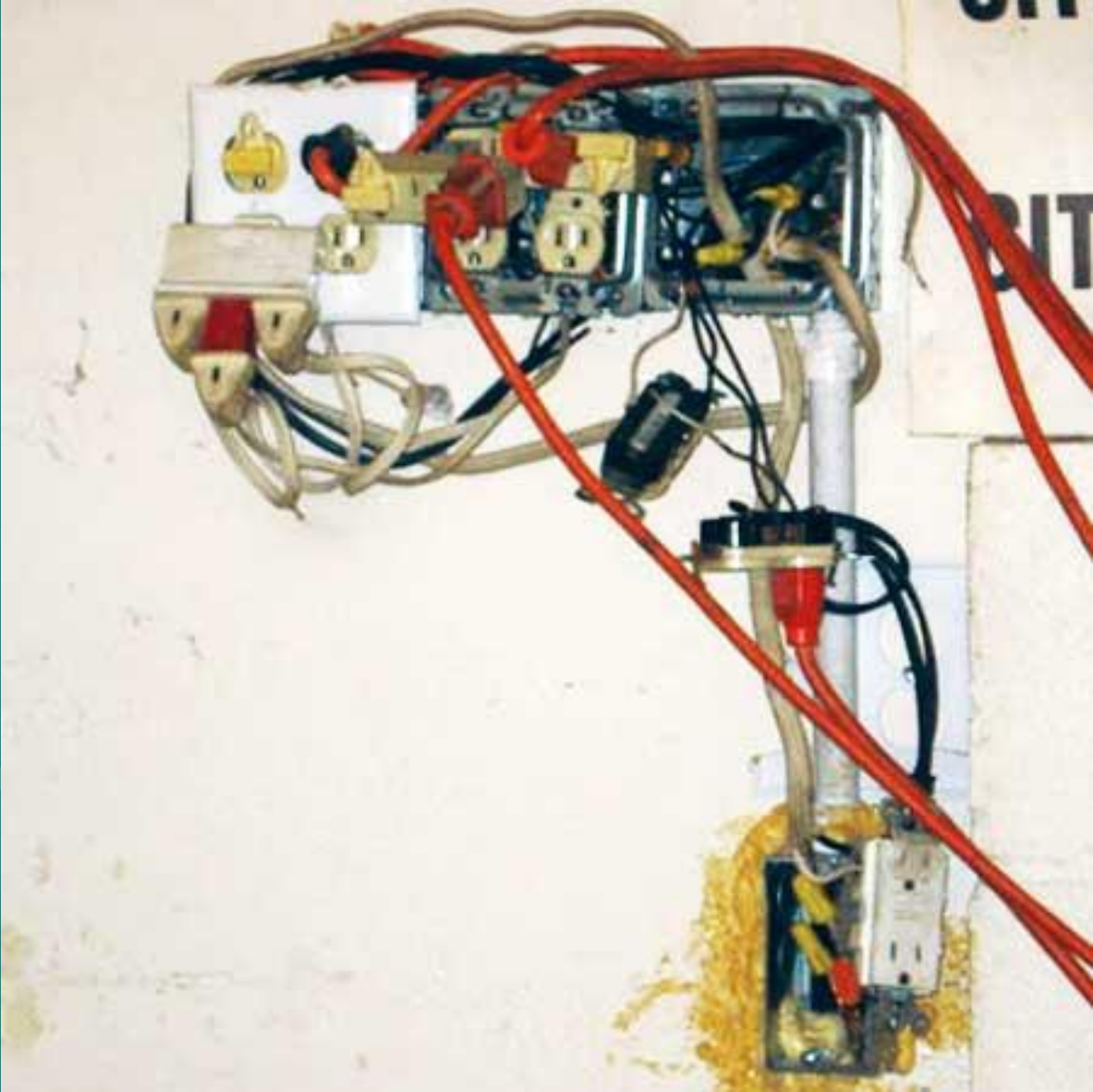
ON



OFF

EMERGENCY









AIR CONTROL
DECREASE INCREASE
Cockle

This is
* Not
A shelf





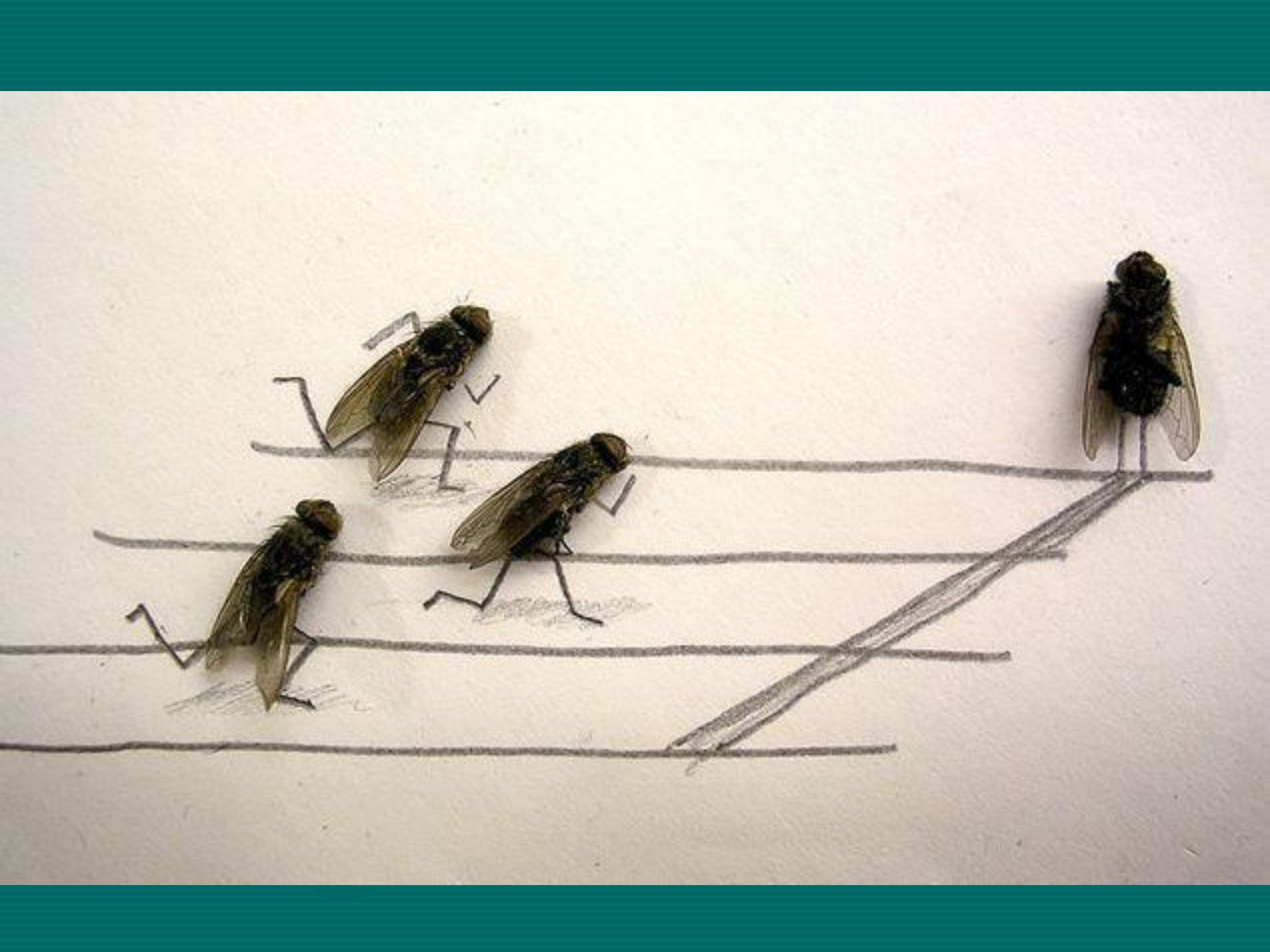
Not A
Fire Exit



IN CASE OF FIRE



USE STAIRS



RALF Top Ten Review

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Questions?

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